

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the following paragraphs:

Page 3, line 15 to page 3, line 28.

Portable IHS's typically ~~includes~~ include a display which rotates about a base unit from an open "in use" position to a closed storage position. Many portable IHS users are in the habit of closing the display to place the IHS in a power saving suspend state before moving the IHS to another location. This works provided the IHS is used in standalone mode, i.e. not attached to a docking device. However, if an IHS is docked to a docking device, the operating system must first be notified that undocking is requested prior to physically undocking the portable IHS and moving the portable IHS. If the IHS is using the Windows 2000 or Windows XP operating system, the user can go to the start menu and select undock. (Windows is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation.) Alternatively, the user can press an eject request button or undocking request button usually located on the docking device to inform the operating system of the desire to undock. The user typically must wait for an "OK to undock" indication before removing the portable IHS from the docking device.

Page 4, line 2 to page 4, line 20.

If the user closes the display of the portable IHS without first notifying the operating system of the intent to undock by one of the two methods just described, the IHS and/or the docking device may exhibit unpredictable behavior which is not desirable. Moreover, each of these two methods of notifying the operating system of an intent to undock has a disadvantage. First, locating and navigating through the start menu to notify the operating system of an intent to undock takes time as

compared to pushing the eject request button on the docking device. Secondly, locating and pressing the eject request button on the docking device can be problematic. When the display is in the upright "in use" position it acts as a barrier between the user and the eject request button on the docking device. The user will often need to lower the display part way so that the eject request button can be seen. However, the user must avoid closing the display fully ~~since~~ because that would trigger a power saving suspend mode. Once suspend mode is engaged it is too late to notify the operating system that undocking is desired. Thus, the user is presented with the awkward procedure of closing the display part way so that the eject request button on the docking device can be seen and pressed. When the operating system verifies that it is permitted to proceed with undocking, the user can finally close the display all the way and press a mechanical eject lever to actually remove the portable IHS from the docking device.

Page 5, line 28.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of the disclosed information handling system.

Page 6, line 7 to page 6, line 8.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart depicting an embodiment of the undocking methodology employed in the disclosed information handling system.

Page 10, line 15 to page 10, line 26.

As noted earlier, prior to the physical undocking of IHS 100 from docking device 105, the operating system of IHS 100 should be informed of the user's intent to undock. This can be done by manually activating undocking request switch 190

on docking device 105. However, this is not always convenient ~~since~~ because display 125 can get in the way reaching and feeling switch 190. IHS 100 includes an alternative methodology for notifying the operating system that undocking is desired by the user, namely lowering of display 125 to the closed position triggers display closed switch 205 which changes the state of the display closed signal provided to PMC 175. PMC 175 notifies the operating system that the user desires to undock as indicated by the now closed display 125 and the changed state of the display closed signal. This feature can be turned on or off by the user in a BIOS setup menu as discussed later.

Page 12, line 16 to page 12, line 21.

Returning to decision block 335, if it is determined that the user did not previously select the "display closure auto-undock request feature", then process flow continues to block 350 at which the BIOS software notifies the operating system that the display has been closed. Process flow continues to block 345 at which the method is complete. Subsequently, ~~since~~ because the display is closed, the operating system may place IHS 100 in a reduced power suspend state to conserve energy.

Page 12, line 23 to page 13, line 2.

Advantageously, the disclosed methodology and apparatus provide a convenient way for the IHS user to trigger an undocking request by closing the display of the IHS without the need for locating and pressing an undock request button on the docking device. The necessity of moving the display to unblock access to the docking device's undock request button is avoided. ~~Since~~ Because the display need not be moved to unblock access to the undock request button on

the docking device, there is less likelihood that suspend mode is accidentally triggered prior to an undock request.